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MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

- 1967 -

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. S. Robertson., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50 Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. Tel. Barton-on-Humber 3154

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester. Mrs. V. A. Foster.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G. F. Hawkins., Cert. F.H.I.B. C.R.S.H. (meat, M.A.P.H.I.

Office. Town Hall, Brigg. Telephone: Brigg 2257

Clerk: D. M. Clarke.

50 Holydyke,
Barton-on-Humber.

August, 1968

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

Despite a rise in the population there was a sharp decline in births in Brigg in 1967. The towns birth rate was lower than in any year since 1955. Why this has occurred remains a mystery. Apart from obvious influences such as the effects of war, when a decline follows drafting of men into the forces a peak occurs after their return, the causes of fluctuations in births are obscure. The recent decline in Brigg would appear to be part of a national fall in birth rate, but why this should affect Brigg so much more acutely than the neighbouring areas is a matter for conjecture.

There were no stillbirths, and no infants died in Brigg in 1967. While this gives some cause for satisfaction we must bear in mind that wide variations in more sensitive rates such as the stillbirth, infant and perinatal mortality rates can occur from year to year as a result of chance. To avoid being misled by this and to produce meaningful statistics from such a small population one can average the figures for several years. During the past five years the towns experience of stillbirths, infant and perinatal deaths has been generally unfavourable and in four of the past five years the perinatal mortality rate has exceeded 50 per thousand total births. It would therefore be unwise to conclude from one years good fortune that all is now well.

There were fewer deaths in 1967 than the town has experienced for some years, but even so the corrected death rate remains higher than that for England and Wales. Of the 74 deaths which occurred only five relate to people below the age of 60. The youngest were a man of 31 with a brain tumour and a woman of 44 who was mentally ill and committed suicide. Three people died in the sixth decade of life, one aged 54 of coronary disease, one of 58 from bronchitis and one of 57 from heart trouble resulting from disease of the lungs.

Fifteen people aged between 60 and 69 died, four of them from coronary disease, three from strokes, three from cancers, two of congestive heart failure, one of broncho-pneumonia, one of heart trouble secondary to bronchitis and one of pulmonary embolus. Thus of the twenty people who died before reaching the age of 70 only four had neoplasms, four died as a consequence of respiratory disease or its complications and eleven from cardiovascular causes (5 coronaries, 3 strokes, 2 heart failures and 1 embolus. The remaining deaths all relate to people over the age of 70.

Clearly the cardiovascular diseases were the major causes of premature death, with bronchitis and the cancers coming second. Some of these deaths need not have occurred. We know enough about the factors which predispose to cardiovascular disease, chronic bronchitis and some of the cancers already to effect some reduction in their incidence in young and middle aged people. Many of the factors which contribute to cause cardiovascular disease, namely excessive eating, particularly of refined sugars and of "saturated" animal fats, lack of adequate exercise, and the smoking of cigarettes, are subject to the control of the individual. An important environmental factor which along with the smoking of cigarettes contributes towards the cause of chronic bronchitis and of some forms of malignant disease is the pollution of our atmosphere by the smoke and soot from the combustion of bituminous coal in open fires. In colder countries people have to adopt more efficient methods of heating their houses, and in warmer climates the problem is less. Thus Britain has a higher density of open coal fires per acre than any other country and has a much higher death rate from bronchitis than anywhere else in the world. It has been known for nearly 200 years that soot from coal fires caused skin cancers to develop among chimney sweeps, and for many years it has been realised that benz-pyrene from coal smoke was a contributory factor along with cigarette smoking in causing lung cancer. As Brigg grows the need to minimise smoke emission will become more apparent. It is time that serious consideration was given to the implementation of the Clean Air Act and the making of Smoke Control Orders in Brigg.

A striking feature of 1967 was the epidemic of infective hepatitis which spread through the town. This affected predominantly the family contacts of children attending schools in the town. The slow build up of cases indicated

person to person transmission rather than water or food born infection. 62 cases were notified during the year, and each was visited by the Public Health Inspector. Due to the long incubation period characteristic of this disease the epidemic lasted for many months. As there are usually at least as many anicteric infections as cases of jaundice it is not possible to bring an outbreak to a halt simply by isolating the overt case. In closed communities gamma globulin has been used to protect contacts and there is evidence that this has some effect. It is possible that in future years when the supply of gamma globulin is more adequate it may be used to control outbreaks, but at present good personal hygiene and avoidance of overcrowding or close personal contacts are the best defence.

The other infectious diseases which were unduly prevalent in 1967 were measles and whooping cough. Measles usually produces a sharp epidemic every second year, with very few cases occurring between epidemics. Recently in Brigg it has ceased to follow this pattern. Although biennial peaks have occurred they have been less noticeable, and appreciable numbers of cases have occurred in between them. Measles is of course a mild disease in this country. A proportion of cases do develop potentially serious complications, however, and as trials of the new vaccines have shown that they are effective in producing immunity we can hope that in the near future measles with its complications will become a thing of the past. Thirty six cases of whooping cough were notified during the year . Although the cases which occurred in school age children are understandable, since the vaccine used when they were infants may not have contained germs of the serological type which is now prevalent, this is not true of the younger children. Outbreaks such as this should not occur if a sufficiently high proportion of babies are immunised and it is disturbing to note that 14 of the cases notified in 1967 were children aged 3 or under.

Although no cases of food poisoning were notified during the year this was due to good fortune rather than good management. A survey of catering premises carried out during the year disclosed a disquieting number of defects, and two cafes exhibited very poor standards. Surprisingly, the highest standards of hygiene in the whole town were found at the canteen of Corahs factory.

Not only did the kitchen look immaculate but swabs of the working surfaces and utensils showed them to be virtually sterile. No staphylococci were found and the only coliform germ isolated came from the plug-hole of the sink! While no other premises in the town approached this level of perfection the standards at most were reasonable. In general the standards of hygiene in kitchens of schools and hostels under the control of the County Council were superior to those under private management. The hospital chose to shelter behind the exemption of Crown property in the Food and Drugs Act, and did not permit even informal inspection of their kitchens. They gave an assurance that their kitchens complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations and were regularly supervised by medical staff, but their legal position is debateable. I feel that voluntary participation would have indicated greater confidence, however. With this one exception all premises serving meals were visited, and only in two were conditions so bad as to occasion grave concern. One of these has since effected considerable improvement and the other has ceased trading. Improvements were also requested of several other establishments. As a result I believe that the risk of food poisoning has been appreciably reduced. It has not, however, been eliminated. The frequency with which we are able to isolate staphylococcus aureus from food preparation surfaces and cooking utensils must cause concern. This germ is noted for its capacity to cause food poisoning if moist foods are kept warm for a few hours. Clearly there is a need for continued care on the part of all food handlers. Scrupulous observation of the Food Hygiene Regulations is essential. In mass catering food often has to be kept hot for some time and higher standards are required under these circumstances than are observed by the average housewife if safety is to be assured.

In my report for 1966 I drew attention to the dangers resulting from the rapid build-up of heavy traffic through the town. Since then one of the new oil refineries has started production, and the second will soon be completed. Already the flow of heavy tanker vehicles through the streets is building up, and when the second refinery begins operation this is likely to reach serious proportions. In addition to the tankers serving the new refineries, however, this road has to carry the traffic to and from the new shipping services which have been established between the ports of Immingham and Grimsby and various

continental ports. It is strange that a government which exhorts industry to export in order to solve the nations balance of payments problem: should fail to give sufficient priority to the construction of the access roads needed for this to be done. For the sake of the people of Brigg we must hope that the urgency of the need to provide a Brigg by-pass will be realised in time and the road built before one of the tankers carrying inflamable, toxic or corrosive material crashes in the town. Should such a catastrophe occur we might well have occasion to regret the decision to defer the proposal to build a second bridge over the Ancholme. Without an additional access route the emergency services might have grave difficulty in reaching or leaving the area.

Our roads, however, are not the only feature of the town to suffer from congestion. The sewers and sewage works are also becoming overloaded. Plans to extend the sewage works are in the course of preparation and will need to be approved and put into effect at an early date if nuisance is to be avoided.

The effects of discontinuing the tipping of refuse within the town must be appreciated by everyone who in the past suffered from the smoke which used to emanate from our former tip. There are, however, drawbacks resulting from the longer haul needed to reach the new controlled tip provided by the R.D.C. at Messingham, and if traffic congestion becomes too serious our collection service could be affected.

Steady progress was made in the demolition of the old and now unsatisfactory prefabricated houses, and it is only right that we should get rid of our own unfit property as ruthlessly as we deal with privately owned slums. A consequence of this policy, however, has been a reduction in the rate of rehousing from the waiting list. Overcrowding is probably more injurious to health than is sub-standard housing, and there is a need for several four or five bedroomed houses to accommodate unusually big families. The most unsatisfactory feature of the towns housing statistics, however, is the small number of standard and discretionary grants applied for. If landlords and owner-occupiers would take advantage of these grants and improve their property this could make a more

effective immediate contribution to housing standards than would result from the same expenditure on new building. It would also help to preserve the character of the town and reduce the ultimate need for slum clearance. Unless the public response to the grant system improves the council might be well advised to exercise their powers to require improvement of houses in suitable areas. Such action would, however, throw a heavy burden of work on the Public Health department and could only be taken without impairing essential services by augmenting the staff. Since the second most desirable environmental improvement, that of making smoke control orders, would also increase the burden of work substantially, and the 20% increase in population in the past 10 years has already thrown a substantial additional burden on Mr. Hawkins both in his capacity as Public Health Inspector and as Surveyor, progress in these directions may well be dependent upon some review of the establishment. It is to be hoped that the Council's efforts to replace the present sub-standard and unsatisfactory offices by more suitable premises will soon prove successful, and that provision will be made in the new premises to accommodate a staff adequate to serve the needs of the town in years to come. At present there are many problems requiring attention. The work done is determined by what can be achieved by half a Public Health Inspector and 3/32 of a Medical Officer rather than what is desirable in the interests of the town Consequently progress in some directions is slow. Substantial improvements in the environment have, however, been achieved and I am most grateful to Mr. Hawkins for the efforts he has made.

In the pages which follow you will find tabulated summaries of the work done during the year. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for details of immunisations given and of the work of the County Health Inspector, and to Mr. Hawkins for the summary of environmental work in the final pages.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
J S Robertson
J.S. Robertson,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1965	1966	1967
Mid-year population	5,050	5,110	5,120
Live births	91	92	76
Stillbirths	2	3	0
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	1	4	0
Total deaths	75	109	74

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live births	29	41	70	3	3	6	76
Stillbirths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant deaths under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant deaths under 1 week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

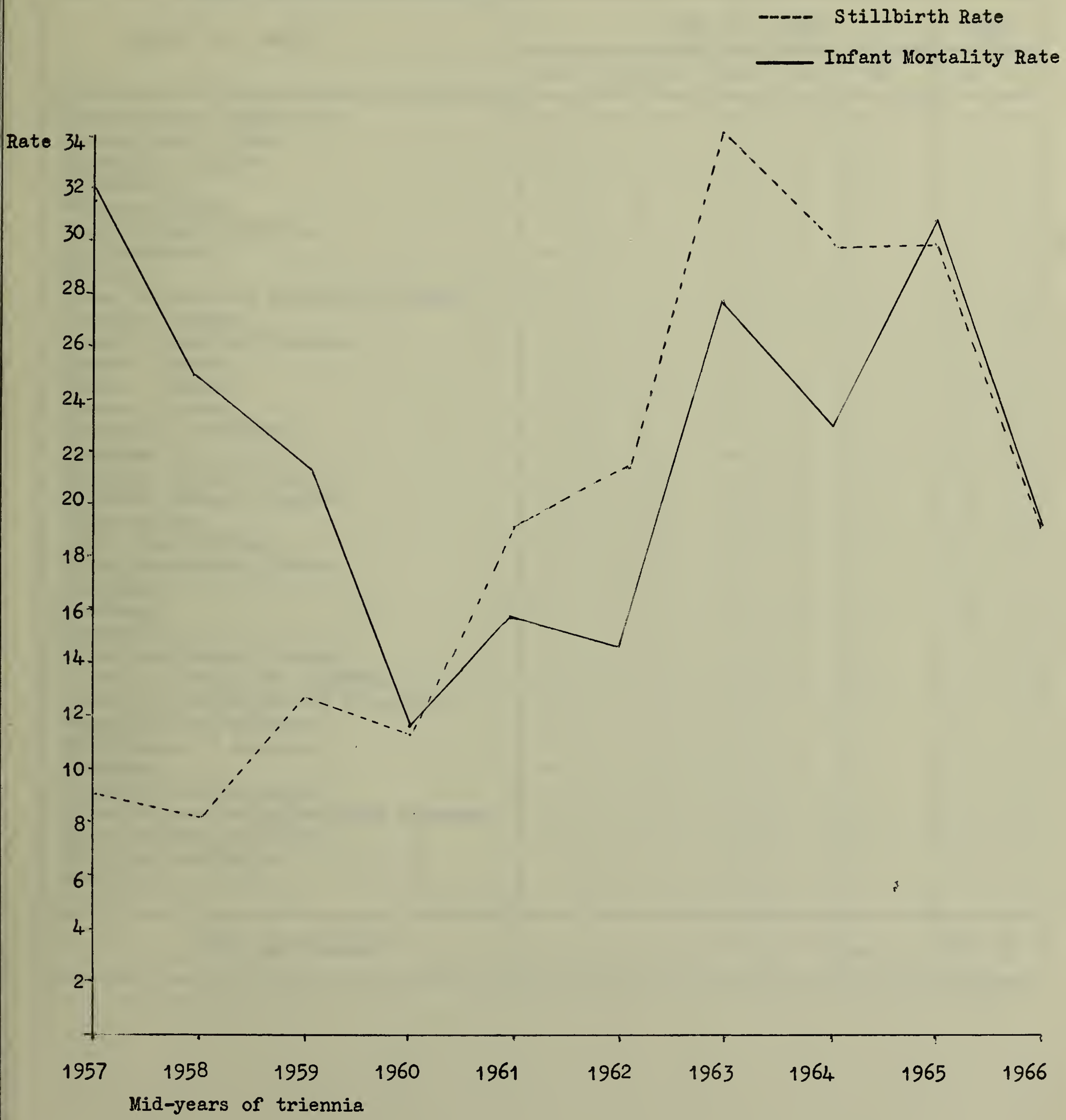
			England & Wales	
	1966	1967	1966	1967 (prov.)
Crude birth rate	18.0	14.8	17.7	17.2
Corrected birth rate *	19.1	15.7	(17.7)	
Stillbirth rate	31.6	-	15.4	14.8
Infant mortality rate	54.4	-	19.0	18.3
Legitimate infant mortality rate	57.5	-	18.5	
Illegitimate infant mortality rate	-	-	24.5	
Neonatal mortality rate	43.5	-	12.9	12.5
Early neonatal mortality rate	32.6	-	11.1	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate	63.1	-	26.3	25.4
Illegitimacy rate	5.4	7.9	7.9	
Crude death rate	21.5	14.5	11.7	11.2
Corrected death rate *	15.5	10.9	(11.7)	

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area.

The comparability factor for births in this district is 1.06 and for deaths 0.75.

STILLBIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

THREE YEAR RUNNING AVERAGES



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1967

(Registrar General's Figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS						TOTAL	
	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	75+	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - stomach	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cancer - lung and bronchus	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Cancer - breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - other	-	-	-	1	5	5	6	5
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Vascular lesions (C.N.S.)	-	-	-	-	5	8	6	7
Coronary disease, Angina	-	-	-	-	7	7	9	5
Hypertension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	5
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1
Other respiratory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Suicide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total All Causes:	-	-	-	2	29	43	39	35

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE

(Locally compiled statistics)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS			
	0 - 1	1 - 14	15 - 49	50+
Infectious Diseases				
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-
The Cancers				
Stomach	-	-	-	2
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	3
Breast	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	9
Leukaemia - Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	1
Cardiovascular Diseases				
Vascular lesions, C.N.S.	-	-	1	12
Coronary Disease, angina	-	-	-	10
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	-	-	-	14
Other circulatory diseases	-	-	-	2
Respiratory Diseases				
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	5
Bronchitis	-	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-
Hypeeplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	-	-	1	3
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	1
Suicide	-	-	1	-
Homicide	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65+	TOTAL
Measles	3	13	14	13	13	14	-	1	-	-	-	71
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	7	5	12	2	3	-	-	-	36
Dysentry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Inf.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	2	1	3	15	22	10	7	2	-	62
TOTAL	7	14	20	21	22	41	25	14	7	2	-	173

During the year there no cases of the following diseases notified:-

Food poisoning; poliomyelitis; diphtheria; smallpox; encephalitis; typhoid fever; paratyphoid fever; pneumonia; erysipelas; purperal pyrexia; opthalmic neonatorum; anthrax; leptospirosis; tuberculosis.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

Type of Vaccination or Immunisation	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 16		Total
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping cough Immunisations					
Initials	43	47	3		93
Boosters	-	60	5		65
Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations.					
Initials	-	-	5		5
Boosters	-	17	51		68
Smallpox Vaccinations					
Vaccination	3	32	14		49
Revaccination	-	-	6		6
Tetanus Immunisation			5 - 14	15+	
Initials	-	-	25	35	60
Boosters	-	-	4	15	19

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Number skin tested	351
Number found positive	11
Number found negative	340
Number vaccinated	340

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Oral Vaccine

	Persons born in the years							
	1952-4	1955-61	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Initial course 3 doses	-	12	12	2	4	2	47	29
Oral booster after 2 injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booster doses of oral vaccine	-	25	58	14	3	2	4	-
Total:	-	37	70	16	7	4	51	29

Salk Vaccine

No vaccinations with Salk vaccine were carried out during the year.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the town by the North Lindsey Water Board. The water comes from deep bores in the chalk at Barrow-on-Humber.

As the following table shows nearly all the samples of raw water taken from Barrow bore in 1967 were of good quality. This is a most welcome and marked improvement on past experience. Whereas in 1966 no less than 38 out of 152 routine weekly samples of raw water contained E coli type 1 or more than 10 coliforms only 5 out of 122 samples were polluted to this extent. This reduction in incidence of very bad samples from 25 per cent to 4 per cent was due to the fact that most local farmers did not make pea silage in 1967. Mobile viners were used in the pea harvest and haulm was left to dry on the land instead of being heaped in quarries to make silage. While the problem of seasonal pollution is not completely solved the 1967 experience showed a most gratifying improvement which we must hope may be maintained in the future.

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water		Chlorinated Water
	Routine Samples	Special Samples	Routine Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	110	23	39
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	4	2	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	3	1	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E coli type 1 present	5	0	0
Total:	122	26	39

Note:-

The "routine" samples are those taken each Monday throughout the year, a sample being taken from each of the bores from which water is being abstracted at the time of sampling. The "special" samples are the additional ones which were taken daily during the period following the beginning of the pea harvest in order to detect the onset and measure the extent of pollution from pea silage juice. These are shown separately since their inclusion among the "routine" samples would invalidate comparisons with figures for years when the additional samples were not taken. The "special" samples were only taken from one borehole as experience has shown that when serious pollution occurs all four bores are affected.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Barrow-on-Humber Bore

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Smell	None	None

General Chemical Examination

Parts per Million

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Reaction, pH value	7.1	7.2
Free Carbon dioxide as CO_2	18.0	16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.056	0.064
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.20	2.92
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	no significant amount	
Hardness calculated from mineral analysis as $CaCO_3$	327.7	189.8
Temporary	221.3	189.8
Permanent Hardness	106.4	nil
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as 0	0.16	0.12
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	221.3	210.0

Mineral Analysis

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Silica	3.00	3.00
Aluminium Oxide	nil	nil
Iron Oxide	0.19	0.46
Calcium as Ca	119.89	74.16
Magnesium as Mg	6.88	1.12
Sodium as Na	19.75	83.58
Carbonates as CO_3	132.66	126.63
Chlorides as Cl	50.00	56.00
Nitrates as NO_3	14.17	12.93
Sulphates as SO_4	65.83	68.14
Fluorine as F (by the distillation method)	0.20	0.14
Manganese as Mn	0.30	0.006

Probable composition of mineral constituents:-

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Silica	3.00	3.00
Aluminium Oxide	nil	nil
Iron Oxide	0.19	0.46
Calcium Carbonate	221.25	185.21
Calcium Sulphate	93.29	----
Calcium Chloride	11.44	----
Magnesium Carbonate	----	3.88
Magnesium Chloride	26.94	----
Sodium Carbonate		22.65
Sodium Chloride	36.83	92.32
Sodium Sulphate		100.77
Sodium Nitrate	19.43	17.73
	412.37	426.02

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Samples of Food taken by the County Health Inspector for Chemical Analysis

Commodity Sampled	No. of samples analysed
Milk and milk products	2
Tinned, bottled, dried products	9
Non-alcoholic beverages	2
Sugar, flour, confectionery	2
Meat, fish products	2
Vinegars, spices, flavourings	1
Medicines and drugs	3
Total:	21

Unsatisfactory Food and Drug Samples

Tinned cherries containing prohibited colouring matter - warning given to the manufacturer.

Extraneous matter in Food and Drug Samples

Bread affected by mould - warning given to the manufacturer.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

	No. of samples
Pasteurised	8
Sterilised	6

These samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling houses and flats in the district	1,485
Total number of houses erected during the year	
By the local authority	Nil
By other local authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	19

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	82
Number of inspections made for the purpose	397

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices	3

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	Nil

Proceedings under the Housing Acts.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
Numbers of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	4
Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	Nil
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof (pre 1967 Clearance Orders).	5
Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957	3
Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	11 (pre-fabs)

Estimated number of dwellings remaining to be dealt with under:

The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18.	8
The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	10

(in addition the Council, as the opportunity arises, and proceeding with the demolition of 70 pre-fabricated bungalows (12 demolished by the end of 1967).

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

Number of cases of overdrowding relieved during the year	Nil
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	6
Number of families dwelling therein	6
Number of persons dwelling therein	59

Housing Acts 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:	a. Standard grant	2
	b. Discretionary grant..	1
Number of dwellings subject to grant:	a. Standard grant	3
	b. Discretionary grant	2
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry		Nil

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Number of site licences	1
Number of caravans permitted under such licences	60
Number of inspections during the year: Sites:	20
Caravans	Nil
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil
Number of sites exempt from licence	1
Number of caravans thereon	number varies
Number of inspections of site	23
Number of holiday chalets	Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	Number in the district	3
	Number of inspections	10
	Number of contraventions	1
	Number of defects remedied	1
Icecream	Number of manufacturers on register	Nil
	Number of premises licenced for sale of ice-cream	17
	Number of inspections of premises made	21
	Number of contraventions found	3
	Number of contraventions remedied	3
	Number of samples taken	Nil
Meat Products	Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	8
	Number of inspections made	7
	Number of contraventions found	Nil
Other Food Premises	Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for the manufacture of ince-cream and meat products)	62
	Number of inspections made	166
	Number of contraventions found	27
	Number of contraventions remedied	24
Slaughterhouses	Number licenced - Abbattoir type	Nil
	Private (individual)	1
	Number operated by local authority	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD

The following table gives details of meat inspection work carried out during 1967.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	49	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected	49	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part ororgan was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Foods condemned

13 tins meat and meat products (Ham,Pork luncheon meat,corned beef,steak)
3 Tins fish (salmon,pilchards); 229 tins fruits (various);25 tins vegetables (various
1 tin rice pudding; 18 packages citrus peel;.3 boxes apples; 1 box pears;
12 boxes grapes; 1 ox head and tongue; 19 lbs. ox liver.

Total weight of condemned foods:	Butcher's meat	47 lbs
	Other foods	3,209 lbs.
	TOTAL	3,256

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	4
Number of houses with water closets in district	1,481
Number of water-closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	Nil

The Council does not operate a pail closet emptying service

Cesspools and Septic tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.	3
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	Nil

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service using one vehicle (part time)

WATER SUPPLIES (Domestic)

Number of houses supplied from public mains:	
in house	1,484
outside tap	4
Number of houses supplied from private sources	NIL
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies	Nil
Number of samples taken	Nil

Swimming Pools

Number in operation	3
Number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	3
Number of samples taken for chemical and bacteriological examination	Nil

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

Number of premises in the district	2
Number of inspections made	2
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yard

Number licenced	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Number of premises registered	104
Number of inspections made	73
Number of defects found	14
Number of defects remedied	10

Disinfections and Disinfestation

Rooms or premises disinfected	Nil
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	1,790
Type of receptacle	Bin
Frequency of collection	weekly

Disposal is carried out by controlled tipping

Number of tips	1
Number of refuse collection vehicles	1

Details of nuisances abated.

NUISANCE	After informal intimation	After Statutory notice.
Refuse	4	-
Drainage	2	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	5	-
TOTAL	11	-

Rodent Control

Number of rodent operatives employed	1 (part time)

Number of premises treated:

Dwelling houses	85
Other premises	18

There are no serious reservoirs of rats in the district.

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits	13
Number of nuisances found	9
Number of nuisances abated	9

Noise abatement

Number of complaints	1
Number of nuisances	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	-		-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	65	31	1	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	16	15		-
TOTAL	85	46	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - One referred by H.M. Inspector - insufficient sanitary conveniences.

Part V111 of the Act - Outworkers.

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.